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NEW YUGOSLAV DEMANDS UNACCEPTABLE TO AUSTRIA. The Austrian treaty negotiations which were resumed by the Big Four deputies on February 9th in London have produced no decisive results so far. After prolonged discussion, the deputies acceded Russian delegate Georgi Zarubin's request that Yugoslavia again be invited to present its demands. On February 24th, Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister Ales Bebler told the four deputies that Yugoslavia wanted "certain border changes, full economic, political and cultural autonomy for the Slovene part of Carinthia as well as major reparations". When Samuel Reber, the U.S. delegate, asked Mr. Bebler to elaborate on this demand, the latter replied that he could do so only after general agreement on the above proposal were reached. On February 18th, the Austrian Government had stated officially that the creation of an autonomous zone for the Carinthian Slovenes would be impossible because there was no close-knit Slovene territorial community in Carinthia inasmuch as the Slovenian-speaking inhabitants account for only a small part of the state's total population (26,796 out of 405,926, according to 1934 census figures) and live in geographically disconnected islands in the midst of the German-speaking majority. The demand for an autonomous zone is therefore devoid of all ethnic justification aside from the fact that its establishment would be incompatible with the Austrian Constitution and a violation of the province's overwhelming decision to remain with Austria as freely-expressed in the 1920 International Plebiscite. The Slovene minority in Carinthia has its own schools, newspapers and associations, and enjoys the same constitutional rights as all other Austrian citizens. On the Yugoslav reparations claims, it will be recalled that in 1945 the Big Four had unanimously agreed at Potsdam that Austria would be specifically exempted from the payment of reparations since it had been occupied by Germany during the war. Furthermore, Austria was never at war with Yugoslavia and there is therefore no basis for such claims.

GRUBER AGAIN STRESSES INVIOABILITY OF CARINTHIAN FRONTIER. In answer to Yugoslavia's renewed territorial claims against parts of the Austrian province of Carinthia, the Carinthian State Assembly sent a resolution which it had unanimously adopted on February 10, 1949 to Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber expressing the will and wish of the overwhelming majority of the State's population that the present border between Austria and Yugoslavia remain unchanged and that the State of Carinthia be left inviolate. The Carinthian State Assembly entreated the Foreign Minister to inform the Big Four deputies now meeting in London of this unequivocal position maintained by the democratically-elected representatives of all political, religious and linguistic groups of Carinthia.

In reply, Dr. Gruber sent the following telegram to the Carinthian State Assembly: "In accordance with the formal decisions of the Austrian Parliament and the Austrian Federal Government, Austria considers the inviolability of her borders as an unconditional prerequisite for ratification of the State Treaty. This position has been made abundantly clear to the Big Four."

PROMINENT AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST SEES NO DANGER OF PUTSCH. Dr. Julius Deutsch, member of the Austrian Socialist Party executive committee, told newsmen in a speech at Vienna's "Foreign Press Club" on February 10th that Austria had no reason to fear the danger of a putsch. He stressed the fact that the rumors of an alleged coup d'état coming on the heels of a successfully-concluded State Treaty and the resulting withdrawal of the occupation troops, were completely unfounded. The danger of a putsch - either from the left or the right - was much less probable in Austria than in many other European countries because more than 90% of the Austrian people were united in the two great democratic coalition parties (the People's Party and the Socialist Party), Dr. Deutsch stated. It was therefore highly unlikely that a small minority would dare stage a coup d'état and even more unlikely that such a violent overthrow of the country's duly-constituted Government could be successful. Dr. Deutsch assured the foreign press representatives that Austria's own forces would be more than adequate to cope

with any such danger. Naturally an Austrian army would have to be promptly organized along the lines stipulated in the draft treaty now being discussed by the Foreign Ministers' Deputies of the "Big Four" in London.

SOVIET-OPERATED CONCERNS OWE 51 MILLION IN TAXES TO AUSTRIAN STATE. Addressing a Socialist Party rally in St. Poelten, Lower Austria, the Austrian Minister of Energy Production, Dr. Migsch, stated that the "USIA" (Soviet-operated Austrian Industrial Enterprises) was Austria's greatest tax debtor as a result of unpaid turnover and corporate taxes amounting to 51 million schillings. This was further evidence, Dr. Migsch continued, that the mistrust and suspicion in which the Austrian people held the activities of the "USIA" and the enterprises under its administration were more than justified.

16 AUSTRIAN PUBLICATIONS PROHIBITED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The Austrian News Agency reports from Prague that Czechoslovakia has prohibited the sale of 16 Austrian daily newspapers and weeklies since the end of January. From time to time Austrian publications had already been impounded in Czechoslovakia before, but this latest suppression seems to be of a final and irrevocable nature.

NEW POLITICAL GROUP IN AUSTRIA. Early in February, a new political group known as the "Union of Independents" ("Verband der Unabhaengigen") was founded in Salzburg. Its spokesman, Dr. Herbert Kraus, declared that the group intended to enter the general elections scheduled for next fall, and that its purpose was to give political expression to all Austrians who consider themselves outside the scope of the three existing political parties by representing their interests in a full-fledged political party. Dr. Kraus further stated that the group's membership included independent labor union leaders, representatives of the non-party press, former resistance fighters and spokesmen of various other organizations.

The "Austrian Association of Independent Newspapers", the association of resistance fighters "Freies Oesterreich" and the independent political organization "Demokratische Union" were quick to deny any connection with the new Salzburg group in various public statements which left no doubt as to their political non-affiliation with it. In order to be able to participate in the coming election campaign as a political party with an independent slate of candidates, the Salzburg group must first be approved by the Allied Council, which thus far has never been able to agree on the admission of new political formations.

STUDENT ELECTIONS AT THE INSTITUTE OF AGRONOMY. Student elections were recently held at the Austrian Institute of Agronomy, the first such academic elections in Austria this year. Seventy-six percent of those qualified to vote went to the polls. Similar elections during the previous year had brought out only 72,77% of the student vote. Of the 1267 students qualified to vote this year 966 went to the polls, although only 813 votes were considered valid. An overwhelming majority of the votes (662) were cast for the "Union der Oesterreichischen Akademiker" (Union of Austrian University Students). The Association of Socialist Students polled 151 votes. The remaining 153 votes were invalid. No votes were cast for the Communist student slate.

AMERICANS IN AUSTRIA ON PRIVATE BUSINESS UNDER AUSTRIAN JURISDICTION. On February 15th, Lieut. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, United States Commander in Austria, announced in Vienna another decision restoring greater sovereignty to Austria. He informed the Austrian Government that United States citizens visiting Austria on private business or for personal reasons would henceforth be subject to the authority of the Austrian police and courts. Military and civilian personnel of the occupation forces will continue to remain under U.S. Army jurisdiction.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN AUSTRIA ADHERE TO JOINT ORGANIZATION. The two Protestant church groups of Austria - the Lutherans and the Calvinists - have now joined under a common church constitution after the many years of close cooperation which had characterized their relations with each other heretofore. This common organization, which will be known as the "Established Protestant Church of Austria, Augsburg and Helvetic denominations" ("Evangelische Landeskirche, Augsburger und Helveticischen Bekenntnisses, Oesterreichs") will unite both leading Protestant churches, with proper safeguards, however, for the independence and religious diversity of each. All common questions will be handled by the High Consistory. The Lutheran Church has 360,000 members and

its titular head is an elected Bishop, whereas the head of the Calvinist Church which has about 17,000 members is a Superintendent. Austrians of the Protestant faith number somewhat more than 5% of the population.

AUSTRIA'S BIRTH RATE CONTINUES POSITIVE. According to the figures recently released by the Austrian Central Office of Statistics, there were a total of 119,623 births in Austria during 1948 as compared to 82,195 deaths. The number of marriages was 69,757. Here is the present picture of Austria's birth rate as compared to previous years:

	1937	1947	1948
Marriages	46,289	75,484	69,757
Births	86,351	128,953	119,623
Deaths	90,035	90,027	82,195

Whereas in 1937, Austria had a higher death than birth rate and therefore faced the danger of an ever-decreasing population, the downward trend was completely reversed both in 1947 and 1948 when the country had 38,000 more births than deaths. In 1937 the excess of deaths over births amounted to 3600.

NEW PHYSICIANS' STATUTE PROPOSED IN PARLIAMENT. The Austrian Federal Government presented a bill to the Austrian Parliament on the practice of the medical profession and its organizational representation (Medical Statute).

The proposed statute which is divided into four main sections and comprises 65 articles is an extensive piece of legislation. Section 1 pertains to the regulation of the medical profession; it stipulates that medicine shall be practiced only by Doctors of Medicine who have fulfilled all prescribed professional requirements. These requirements include, among others: Austrian citizenship, a secondary school maturity certificate, a Doctorate Degree in General Medicine acquired at an Austrian university (or if acquired abroad its nostrification) and enrollment in the Medical Association. Every physician shall be permitted to select his place of practice, but shall be bound to his freely-chosen locality in conducting it. It shall be his duty to treat in an impartial and identical manner all individuals regardless of their political beliefs, race or religion and to observe his oath of professional secrecy. The loss of Austrian citizenship, of academic rank or condemnation by an ordinary court of justice shall lead to abrogation of the license to practice. Compared to the regulations that were in force in the prewar period, professional representation will be somewhat altered under the new statute: the Federal Medical Association will be the parent body of the medical associations to be established in the individual federal states. The number of physicians now actively practicing medicine in Austria totals 12,000 doctors. The proposed bill also stipulates the penalties to be imposed for the irresponsible or unauthorized practice of medicine.

SURPLUS AUSTRIAN CIVIL SERVANTS TO BE ABSORBED BY INDUSTRY. Dr. Hans Lauda, President of the Austrian Association of Industrialists, declared at a press conference on February 3rd that Austrian industry was planning to hire some 20,000 civil servants as manual workers during the course of this year, in order to train them as qualified workers, and thereby accomplish the dual purpose of relieving the federal and other public payrolls, on the one hand, and providing industry with a regular supply of trained workers, on the other. But this goal, which would also forestall mass dismissals such as faced civil servants after the first world war, could not be achieved, Dr. Lauda warned, unless federal and municipal agencies stopped hiring new personnel for a year or two. He then went on to prove that despite the fact that industry was employing about 500,000 more workers than in 1937, the overall economic standards were still lower than at that time. Today there are 150,000 more civil servants in public administrations than there were in 1937. In closing, Dr. Lauda called for an emphatic reeducation campaign to eliminate the prejudice still deeply-rooted in Austria that manual labor was on a lower social level than white-collar or public administration employment.

AUSTRIA'S ERP IMPORTS IN 1948. Between April 3rd and December 31st of last year Austria received 1,442,000 tons of goods within the framework of the Marshall Plan program. Food imports included 377,000 tons of bread cereals, 43,000 tons of sugar, 36,000 tons of fats and oils, 35,000 tons of fertilizer and 14,000 tons of fruits and vegetables.

In addition, Austria obtained 880,000 tons of coal, 12,000 tons of varied raw materials and 3000 tons of tobacco.

The total value of these imports amounted to \$192,569,000. Of these, \$129,412,000 worth came from the United States, \$7,330,000 worth from Canada and Newfoundland and \$14,754,000 worth from Latin America. Imports from ERP countries totalled \$28,175,000 and those received from other countries (Poland, the Eastern Zone of Germany, the Philippines, Yugoslavia, Union of South Africa, Japan) \$12,898,000.

For the second ERP year (including the period from April 1, 1949 to June 30, 1949 which is to cover the gap between the end of the first ERP year and the beginning of the second), Austria is scheduled to receive a total of 253,4 million dollars, 56 million of which for the three-month transition period and 197 million for the period from July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950.

AUSTRIAN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY TRIPLES PRODUCTION IN 1948. During the past year, the Austrian electrical industry made tremendous strides and except for heavy current motors and transformers, its output was not only sufficient to amply meet all domestic requirements, but also to increase exports of Austrian electrical supplies abroad. The following figures illustrate the results achieved. In 1948 some 22 million bulbs were turned out as against 10 million in 1947; 95,120,000 feet of insulated wire compared to 39,360,000 feet in 1947; 6,500,000 pieces of insulating material (1,500,000 pieces in 1947); 6,500,000 fuses compared to only 1 million in 1947. In addition, the output of measuring apparatuses was doubled and the serial production of transformers resumed. Of special importance for Austria's new power plants are the large transformer units which are now also being produced domestically and will soon make Austrian power stations independent of transformer imports from abroad. Although there was still a shortage of certain types of sheet metal, lead and copper, the supply of other raw materials used in the electrical industry was generally satisfactory. The industry's technical improvements led to more efficient production methods and these, in turn, together with a decrease in the cost of raw materials, produced an average drop of 10% in the price of finished electrical goods. During 1948, such goods were exported in the amount of 47 million schillings.

STEYR AND FIAT REACH AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION AGREEMENT. The negotiations between the Italian "FIAT" automobile company and the Austrian "Steyr-Daimler-Puch A.G." which were reported in the last issue of the "Austrian Information" bulletin (No. 3, page 4), have now been successfully concluded. According to the agreement which was reached in Turin, the Fiat plant will furnish the Steyr works with motors and gears of their 1100 passenger model which the Steyr plant will then assemble into their own bodies. The overall technical assembling, such as construction of the electrical wiring, fuel line and steering systems, as well as installation of the upholstery and other equipment will also be handled by the Steyr plant. Production is scheduled to begin in Steyr this summer with an output of 2000 cars per year which will sell for about 18,000 schillings per vehicle. The 2 million dollars worth of motors and gears supplied by Fiat will be paid by the export of Steyr tractors, steel and aluminum. Financing of the new Steyr assembly line will require an investment of approximately one and a half million schillings, but the new installations will enable Steyr to fully manufacture its own cars soon.

AUSTRIAN METAL ORE REFINERY TO BE EXPANDED. New installations costing 29 million schillings will shortly be erected by the "Bleiberger Bergwerksunion", one of Austria's leading metal ore smelters. These installations will include a roasting plant for zinc sulphide (zinc blende) and copper pyrite (chalcopyrite) as well as facilities for the preparation of the sulphuric acid obtained from such preliminary roasting. An electrolytic zinc plant with a yearly capacity of 5000 tons for recovering the metallic zinc from the Bleiberg sphalerite will likewise be added to the lead smeltery in Arnoldstein. Completion of the roasting plant and the sulphuric acid refinery is expected by the summer of 1950, but the electrolytic zinc plant will not be ready for operation before the spring of 1951.

When completed, these installations will produce enough zinc to cover 60% of Austria's zinc needs. The 13,000 tons of sulphuric acid derived from this zinc production will represent a third of the country's present requirements. Part of the 29 million schillings that are necessary to finance this expansion will be made available from ERP funds.

AUSTRIAN PHONOGRAPH RECORD PRODUCTION. The Austrian recording industry has increased its yearly record capacity to 1,500,000 disks and is now considering the possibilities of exporting Austrian records abroad. Prospects for such exports are quite good inasmuch as all the raw materials, with the exception of shellac, can now be produced domestically. It is expected that arrangements will soon be concluded with countries in the Western Hemisphere for the export of Austrian records and for the granting of recording licenses.

AUSTRIAN TRADE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH YUGOSLAVIA. A one-year trade and financial agreement was recently concluded between Austria and Yugoslavia in Belgrade. The agreement which has already been approved by the Austrian Council of Ministers will go into effect when upheld by the Allied Council and signed by the respective Governments.

The agreement provides for an exchange of goods valued at \$21,000,000 each way. Trade between the two countries has increased considerably since July 1947 when an earlier agreement was concluded between a number of nationalized Yugoslav enterprises and the Austrian Merchandise Exchange Bureau. According to the terms of the new commercial accord, Austria will receive from Yugoslavia primarily hops, corn, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, wood, coal, chrome ore and other metals in return for Austrian exports of magnesite products, paper, iron and steel products, tools, ball bearings, machinery, electrical supplies and agricultural equipment.

The financial side of the agreement calls for the opening of dollar offset accounts in both countries from which payments will be made and which may be overdrawn up to a maximum of 1,000,000 dollars should the exports of one country temporarily lag behind those of the other.

2300 EXHIBITORS TO PARTICIPATE IN 1949 VIENNA SPRING FAIR. All of the 2300 display rooms and stands available for the 1949 Vienna Spring Fair, which will run from March 13th to the 20th, have already been allotted to early applicants, and more than 200 firms have to be turned down because of the lack of additional space. This year too, foreign exhibitors will be well represented: about 300 firms from England, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Sweden, Hungary, the Netherlands and the United States will have displays at the Vienna Spring Fair. Italy and Czechoslovakia will even be represented by their own national pavilions and a special display featuring the ERP countries will be one of the main attractions at the Central Fair Palace.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS FOR AUSTRIAN PROPERTY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA MUST BE FILED BY MARCH 31, 1949. Austrian citizens who own property in Czechoslovakia and have not yet filed their compensation claims against that country with the proper Austrian authorities in Vienna or direct with the Austrian Embassy in Prague, are herewith advised that they may do so at the Austrian Consulate General, 683 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N.Y. by March 31, 1949 at the latest. These claims must be submitted in triplicate with one copy in the Czech language if possible. Evidence of Austrian citizenship and titles of ownership must be appended to the application, which will then be brought to the attention of the Czechoslovak Government via official channels. Claims filed after the above deadline will be given consideration only if accompanied by evidence of the unforeseen or unavoidable circumstances justifying their delay.

Notices previously filed in accordance with Czechoslovak law and reporting cash deposits, securities and insurance policies do not replace the above property compensation claims.

AUSTRIAN PATENT OFFICE AGAIN ISSUES PATENTS. The Austrian Patent Office has just completed its postwar reorganization and has once again begun to issue letters of patent, under the same conditions as those which prevailed before 1938. Ever since the end of the war, patent applications have been pouring into the office and by October 1948 the number of these applications had reached 17,000. The first letters of patent will be issued this summer, starting with No. 162,001 and will be valid for 18 years. All applications filed with the Austrian Patent Office are carefully examined in close cooperation with the other member states of the International Patent Convention.

SIGNATURE RESTRICTIONS ON CABLES TO AUSTRIA LIFTED. Signature restrictions which had been in force for cable communications between the United States and Austria heretofore, have now been cancelled. Cables

to Austria thus may be sent with any desired signature or without one.

AUSTRIA IMPLEMENTS INTERCONTINENTAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM. Despite numerous obstacles, Austria was able to complete a sizeable portion of her projected highway construction work during 1948, the first year of the ten-year inter-European highway construction program. The most noteworthy achievement was the extension of the great East-West international thoroughfare Vorarlberg-Innsbruck-Salzburg-Vienna to the Hungarian border. Notwithstanding the size of this undertaking, which somewhat overshadowed the highway repair work effected by the individual federal states, the latter did manage to make some of the improvements that had been contemplated for the year. Thus, a good stretch of the Budapest highway in the Burgenland was modernized by concrete surface repairs. In Lower Austria, the Semmering road was reconditioned and in Upper Austria, the by-pass at Voecklabruck on the main federal highway was likewise improved. In Salzburg, the picturesque road which winds through the Salzach Valley was restored and in the Tyrol some of the most pressing work was terminated in the Seehof tunnel on the Aachen highway. Especially valuable improvements were effected on the federal highway in Carinthia. In the Vorarlberg, bad weather and a shortage of funds ruled out any marked progress in that state's road building and maintenance work, although notable progress was achieved on the road leading to the Montafon peak (5250 feet) and on the Hochamt Mountain road which still remains to be completed. In Styria, too, new road beds were laid and surface improvements made; "Austria's steepest Alpine mountain road", the Katschberg, was the scene of a much needed construction improvement inasmuch as its dangerous incline could be reduced from a grade of 31 degrees to 11°. Such was the expansion and improvement of the Austrian highway network during the past year.

The plans of the Intercontinental Road Transport Union (IRU) call for an inter-European road network whose western fringe is to include Austria. The Union is contemplating the construction of multi-lane highways with a minimum traffic capacity of 500 vehicles per hour, and the question arises as to the usability of the multi-lane highways existing in Austria or in the process of construction there. One of the country's latest pass highways, the Vienna-Graz-Marburg road, already meets the minimum IRU requirements. But before the IRU program can be put into effect, the question of the Central European North-South highways must be solved. Furthermore, the shortage of financial means is such that no work on this intercontinental road program can be expected this year. Only an improvement in the financial situation would make it possible to start some of the more pressing work on the eastern part of the Arlberg road, on the Turracher road, and on others.

CONDUCTORS AND DIRECTORS AT THIS YEAR'S SALZBURG FESTIVAL. Salzburg dispatches report that the well-known conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, George Szell, will be in charge of the musical direction of Richard Strauss' "Rosenkavalier" at this year's Salzburg Festival. Lothar Wallerstein will stage the production. It is further reported that Wilhelm Furtwaengler will conduct Beethoven's "Fidelio" and Mozart's "Magic Flute", and that Josef Krips will handle the musical direction of Gluck's "Orpheus". The famous Hungarian conductor Ferenc Fricsay, who was recently appointed general music director of the municipal Berlin Opera, will conduct Orff's "Antigone" which will be staged by the Viennese director Oskar Fritz Schuh. The latter will also handle the production of Gluck's "Orpheus" in the "Felsenreitschule" and the "Magic Flute". The staging of "Fidelio" has been entrusted to the German director Guenther Rennert and that of Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito" to Hans Curjel. The dispatch also states that Leopold Lindberg will stage Goethe's "Iphigenia" and that Ernst Lothar will direct the second Goethe play "Clavigo". Max Reinhardt's widow, Helene Thimig, will once again produce "Everyman" in the staging which had brought such renown to her deceased husband. As previously reported in this bulletin, Bruno Walter will conduct two orchestral concerts.

VIENNA PHILHARMONIC TO PERFORM IN ENGLAND, SCANDINAVIA, AND BELGIUM. The Vienna Philharmonic recently received an invitation to give a Beethoven cycle in London under the baton of Wilhelm Furtwaengler. The invitation for six concerts has been accepted, but three of the concerts will be conducted by Bruno Walter. The other three, to be conducted by Wilhelm Furtwaengler, will feature a "Classical Viennese Evening", a Brahms concert with Jehudi Menuhin as soloist and a performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

After the London guest appearance, which is scheduled for this

fall, the Vienna Philharmonic will give six further concerts in Scandinavia; namely in Stockholm, Upsala, Malmoe and Copenhagen.

The Philharmonic will also accompany the State Opera to Brussels at the end of June and will give two concerts there under the batons of Prof. Krips and Dr. Boehm.

AUSTRIAN SCULPTOR TO PARTICIPATE IN PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION. The Philadelphia Academy of Arts has invited the Viennese sculptor Fritz Wotruba to participate in its third international sculpture exhibition which will open on May 15th. The American commission selected a few life-size statues executed by the Viennese artist which are now partly in French and Swiss museums and partly in the artist's Vienna studio. Shipment of the heavy stone figures which weigh several thousand pounds is already under way.

AUSTRIA RECEIVES 5 EPIDIASCOPES FROM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH COMMITTEE. The American "Congregational Church Committee" recently sent five epidiascopes to Austria as a gift to five schools of higher learning connected with the University of Vienna. One epidiascope was given to each of the following institutions: the Catholic Theological Faculty, the Protestant Theological Faculty, the Indo-Germanic Institute, the Seminar for Economic and Cultural History and the Vienna Polyclinic.

AUSTRIAN WINS SWISS ACADEMIC SKI CHAMPIONSHIP. The Austrian student Erika Mahringen reaped top honors at the Swiss Academic Ski Championships which took place between February 6th and 8th in Fliens thereby winning the women's Swiss academic skiing title. She outnosed the Czech skier Nekvapilova in the Alpine Combination Run. Among the men, the Austrian Karl Martitsch won first place in the Combination Run over Fredy Urfer (Switzerland) and Lunde (Norway).

AUSTRIAN SKI EVENTS MARCH - JUNE 1949.

March 12 - 13	St. Anton-Arlberg - International Arlberg-Kandahar Races
March 19 - 20	Lech am Arlberg - International Madloch Races
March 19	Mallnitz - Ski Competitions
March 20	Innsbruck - Giant Slalom in the Seegrube
April 3	Zuers am Arlberg - Zuersersee Giant Slalom
April 23 - 25	Obergurgl und Hochsölden/Oetztal - Glacier Races (Down-hill, Long-distance, Giant Slalom)
May 1	Obertauern - Zehnerkar Giant Slalom
May 8	Gosau - Dachstein Glacier Races
May 15	Rauris - Sonnblick Glacier Races
June 5	Heiligenblut - 9th International Grossglockner Ski-Races, Franz-Josefs-Hohe.

AMERICAN AID FOR AUSTRIAN CHILDREN. "Save Austria's Children, Inc.", an American welfare organization whose mission it is to help needy Austrian children, was able to send the following aid to Austria as a result of the profit derived from the Austrian participation in the "Women's International Exposition" held in New York last November: 5,500 lbs. of sugar, 600 baby wrappers, garments, cocoa, chocolate, rice, fats and a number of food parcels for especially large families.

SPECIAL BULLETIN ON AUSTRIAN SUMMER COURSES AND ON GENERAL FACILITIES FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS AT AUSTRIAN UNIVERSITIES.

The Information Department of the Austrian Consulate General in New York has just issued a Special Bulletin on summer schools and courses to be held in Austria in 1949 and on general facilities for American students at Austrian universities and institutes of higher learning. The Bulletin may be obtained free of charge. Address your request to: Information Department, Austrian Consulate General, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

SILVER AND GOLD

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